JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mall will be at the k of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York the of the sentent meral to the central of the control of the cont THE RELEASE THE European Edition every Wednesday, at set cents percept, a \$5 per annum; to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six each per copy, or \$2 75 per annum.

THE FAMILY HEBALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per of M. or 22 per answer

YOLUTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
mens, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be
thereally paid for. 25 Our Foreign Correspondents are
PARTICULABLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACE. Akriconants to taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no televiries de communications.

AD FERTINEMENTS resceed every day; advertisements inserted in the Wikkly Heralls. Family Heralls, and in the Colifornia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neutress, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.-PROFESSOR ADRIES SIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Collern BAWK. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-WILD

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE MA-NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -CAPTURE OF FORT

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-STICENET'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Cox NUTT—Living Hippopotamus, Whale, &c., at all hours.— Orbina, afternoon and evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 655 Broadway.—Fox in a Fix—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway, RANCE, DANCES, BUHLESQUES, &C.—HOLIDAY IN IRELAND. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Song :
DANCER, BURGERGUES, &C. -THE WRONG BATTLE.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING BOOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONIMES, PARCES &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -- SONGS, BAL-CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway .- BURLESQUES New York, Sunday, February 23, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Sunday, February 16...... 104,016

Wednesday, February 19...... 117,720 Thursday, February 20...... 113,328 Total..... 803,808

The above figures, which can be verified from

our books, give the circulation of the New York HERALD for the week just past. We believe that it more than equals the aggregate circulation of all the other daily papers in this city, and of course it far surpasses that of any one of them. These figures explain to the public why the HERALD and all connected with it are so constantly vilified and abused by other journals. Were it not for our un rivalled enterprise and unequalled circulation, the other papers would never think of envying or at tacking us. The public, however, appreciates this abuse rightly; for our circulation is constantly on the increase. The advantages which the HERALD

affords to advertisers, therefore, are self-evident. THE SITUATION.

tion of the Birthday of the Father of his Country, to which memorable festival the recent victories of the Union arms at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, Clarksville and Sprinfield, contributed additional eclat. At every point throughout the country where the good old flag of the nation waves-from the mouths of the Mississippi to the western borders, and along the Atlantic coast, in the halls of the national legislature, and throughout every city, town and village of the North and West-the day was honored as the American people know how to honor the memory of Wash ington. The perils that the country to which he gave a place among independent nations is now passing through, and happily passing to victory over the rebellion of a portion of its misguided people, render the deeds, the example and the counsel of the immortal Washington of more significence than ever. In our prosperity we hailed the anniversary of his birth with feelings of unmixed jubilation; in our temporory adversity we celebrate it with more solemn thoughts, and with grateful recognition of that Providence which manifests itself so conspicuously in the late and continued triumphs of the soldiers who are in arms for the constitution and the law-triumphs which are destined ere long to restore peace and happiness to the land. In our columns to-day we give accounts of the celebration in this city and throughout the country, so full as to render any further remarks here unnecessary. The spirit of patriotism which animates the masses found an opportunity yesterday to manifest itself in a manner deeply signifi cant, gratifying and hopeful.

The details of the surrender of Clarksville, Tenn. by the rebels, are furnished in the official despatches of Commodore Foote to the Navy De. partment yesterday. It appears that on the approach of our forces two-thirds of the citizens fled in alarm. At the request of the Mayor of the city and the Hon. Cave Johnson, formerly Postmaster General of the United States, Commodore Foote issued a proclamation assuring all peaceable citizens that they may pursue their avocations without interruption Commodore Foote represents that a strong Union sentiment prevails at all the points on the river which he has touched upon. The rebel armed forces retreated from Clarksville to Nashville, and destroyed the fine railroad bridge across the Cumberland river, against the remonstrances of the citizens, whose devotion to the Union is thus more strongly verified. An iron rolling mill, belonging to the Hon. John Bell, was totally destroyed by one of our gunboats. Commodore Foote announces his intention of proceeding further up the Cumberland river with his gunboats and six or eight mortar boats. His destination is,

undoubtedly, Nashville. Despatches from Louisville last night announce that Camberland Gap and Russellville are in pos- | reach of our rebellious Southern conspirators, | play a long run,

session of our troops. At the former point the rebels at one time hoped to make a formidable stand, but the accumulation of our victories have demolished their expectations in that respect.

The United States steam transport Atlantic, Captain Eldridge commanding, arrived at New York yesterday from Port Royal, bringing 205 bales of Sea Island cotton, to the care of Mr. Barney, the collector of this port. Among her passengers are Major Paulding, Paymaster of the United States Army, and his assistant, Mr. Jas. D. Kavanagh, who took out three-quarters of a million dollars a few weeks ago to pay up the forces at Port Royal. The Atlantic brings intelligence that our gunboats in Wall's Cut and Wright's river had successfully removed several torpedoes and other obstructions placed in their way by the rebels. She brings no official intelligence of the capture of Savannah.

The rebel accounts of affairs on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are amusing and conflicting. For example, a despatch to the Richmond Enquirer describes Generals Floyd, Pillow and Buckner as "cutting their way" through our forces and arriving at Nashville in safety. It is unnecessary to mention that General Buckner is a captive in the hands of General Grant, and that Floyd and Pillow had no "cutting" to do in their escape, except the cut and run game they played on their comrades in distress The serious illness of Gen. Beauregard at Nashville is reported in the Charleston Courier of the 17th inst. His disease is said to be either typhoid fever, or sore throat, and it is asserted that prayers, commending him to the protection of the Almighty, was offered up in the churches of Charleston on the previous day.

By the arrival of the Niagara, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 8th and 9th instant respectively, at Halifax yesterday evening, we learn that the American question is occupying the British Parliament very extensively. Six different papers on the civil war in this country had been laid before Parliament, while forty-five communications concerning the case of the Tuscarora and Nashville were presented. Among the official correspondence laid before Parliament was the declaration of Earl Rus sell to the Southern Commissioners that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war, or further negotiations more clearly determined their position. Mr. Gregory, with his usual vehemence and wrongheadedness, had denounced our blockade of the Southern ports as a paper blockade, in a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons. The denunciations of Mr. Gregory, however, are but as the idle wind in the face of the recent glorious victories of the army of

versary of Washington's Birthday.

The Birthday of Washington throughout the United States was celebrated yesterday as it never was before and as it never will be again. At our national capital and in this commercial metropolis, and in every city, town and village throughout our loyal States, fighting for the maintenance of the "old Union" inherited from "the Father of His Country," the day was hailed as a day of jubilee in honor of our recent glorious victories over a gigantic sectional rebellion. In the rebel capital at Richmond this sacred anniversary of "liberty and union" was mockingly devoted to the inauguration of Jeff. Davis as President of a detached part of the Union under what the conspirators call the "permanent government" of said confederation; but at Richmond and throughout the South, to all devoted to the cause of Davis and his colleagues, the day was doubtless one of unusual despondency, gloom and despair.

To all classes and parties of the people of our loyal States, and to the Union loving people of our rebellious States, the day, with all its cheering associations, promises and prospects, was welcomed as the harbinger of still greater victories for the Union-grander results and brighter days to come. To Davis and his confederates in the spurious government at Richmond, to their beleagured armies and impoverished adherents, the day furnished nothing but its budget of disasters, dangers, difficulties and impending defeats on every side. Thus this one hundred and thirtieth Birthday of Washington, back to the beginning, and for all time to come, will most probably stand as the most remarkable, if not the most conspicuous in the records of this anniversary.

On the same day a year ago, between fears concerning the safety of our federal capital and hopes of a sectional compromise, everything was in doubt and confusion. President Lincoln, then on his way to the White House had joined in the celebration of the day at Philadelphia, and in the raising of the Union flag over old Independence Hall he made a little speech, in which he declared that he thought the country could be saved upon the platform issued from that hall in 1776; "but," he continued, "if this country cannot be saved without giving up that great principle, I was about to say I would sooner be assassinated on this spot than surrender it." We refer now to this re markable protestation as suggesting some hint of that mysterious personal danger which Mr. Lincoln avoided by his night journey, incog., through Baltimore to Washington. On the 22d of February, also, of last year, the Border State Peace Conference at Washington (presided over by ex-President Tyler, since deceased), came very near a break-up in a row about a delegate from Kansas; and at the same time the Provisional Confederate government of the seven original seceding States was in full blast at Montgomery, Alabama.

These reminiscences are sufficient to recall to the mind of the reader the condition of the country on the 22d of February one short year ago. Seven States had seceded and had organized a separate national government; they were arming for war, and plotting to drag the border slave States into their rebellious league: they had, in arsenals, forts, custom houses, mints, navy yards, &c., seized perhaps over a hundred millions of government property; their chief conspirators were meditating a military seizure and a revolutionary coup d'état in Washington; and to defend the city and government against this serious danger. General Scott, with a military force of only some two thousand men, had barricaded the Capitol, the Treasury and some other public buildings for a final resistance. In a word, one year, and much less than one year ago, our President, Cabinet, Congress and national capital were clearly within the

and only escaped them through a succession of lucky discoveries and accidents.

Compare now our Army of the Potoma with General Scott's on the 22d of February, 1861, and our fleets and armies encircling this rebellion with our pitiful forces of one year ago. The contrast between Belgium and France is not so great. And we have done all this within less than a year. Never has France achieved so much in a given time in arming and equipping herself against her ene mies, incredible as we have been accustomed to regard the records of her wonderful military resources and energies. But we are passing rom our immediate subject. We return to it only to conclude by referring the reader to the details of the celebration of the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of Pater Patrice in this city and elsewhere, which we publish this morning, and to our present victorious attitude, glorious prospects and tremendous warlike forces of the Union, as compared with our critical, disarmed and gloomy condition on the same day one short year ago. There is nothing to compare with this in the history of any nation on the face of the earth.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1862. NEW DISCOVERY OF THE OPPONENTS OF GENERAL

that has been howling at the heels of the President and General McClellan, have been elated with what they conceive to be a new and important discovery. It is nothing more nor less than the startling fact that, according to their interpretation of the Army Regulations, Gener Fremont outranks McClellan. This patent right inven tion is based upon that portion of section five, article first, of the Army Regulations, which prescribes that when commissions are of the same date the rank is to be ecided-first, by rank in actual service when appointed and second, by former rank and service in the army. It and General Fremont, as Major Generals in the United States army, bear the same dates, according to this regu

ation Fremont is superior in rank to McClellan The people who promulgate this idea only make parade of their consummate ignorance. If the order of ap General McClellan, his selection by the President as Com manding General is of itself sufficient. When Genera Macomb was appointed General Commanding he was th unior of both Generals Scott and Gaines, and when Gene ral Scott was placed in that position, it was contended that General Gaines was entitled to it by seniority of

This is the weakest as well as the latest dodge to which the opponents of the administration have resorted. RECONNOISSANCE WITHIN THE LINES OF THE ENEMY'

A reconnoissance was made this morning from the division of General Smith, consisting of the Cameron dra-goons and three regiments of infantry, all under the amand of Colonel Friedman. The infantry separated for several points, namely:-Vienna, Flint Hill and Hunter's Mills, to temporarily remain there as a reserve fo the cavalry, while the latter proceeded towards Centre. ville, making a circuit within the the rebel pickets. The result was the capture of clave rebel mounted pickets, two of whom belonged to Stew art's regiment and the others to Ransom's First North Carolina regiment. There was an exchange of about weive shots. The only person wounded was one of the North Carolinians. The prisoners were brought to Washington this afternoon, and are confined in the old apitol building. No information, either as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville, was attained The reconneitering party started at three o'clock in the norning and were absent from their camp about ter

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN RECOVERED TERRITORY. The Post Office Department is rapidly following up the porations of the army by the re-establishment of post ffices and post routes. Wherever any portion of the promptly renewed. Post offices have been re-opened i North Carolina and at Ship Island, in the Missiszippi, and in various parts of Tennessee. Numerous applications have already been made for the appointment of a postmaster at Nashville. The people of the recovered portion of th seceded States manifest great anxiety to resume their wonted relations to the Union government in this re-

The report forwarded to the Press did not purpor to be a verbation report of the proceedings of the after the adjournment. No reporters having been adto the business of the Convention, which was correct The remainder of Secretary Stanton's impressive and able speech was not reported, and the brief allusion to his remarks was, it is now ascertained, inaccurate as to the language employed.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Fourteen contraband negro women arrived in the city to-day from Centreville. They are anxious to get emdoyment, and many families in Washington are supply ng their want of help from those who come in this way rom Dixie. Seven came in yesterday, and the arrival these fugitives is almost a daily occurrence.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Transport Atlantic-Opera tions of the Expedition to Charleston, &c. The United States steam transport Atlantic, Captain Eldridge, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning from Port Royal.

Her advices are two days later than those brought by the Connections, but are perfectly bare of news, as nothing worthy of note had transpired since our last ad-Everything remained quiet, and there had been no further intelligence received respecting the expedi-

The gunpoats on Wright river and in Wall's Cut have met with and removed several torpedoes placed there

met with and removed several torpedoes placed there for their destruction. One of them, on being exploded, was supposed to have had thirty pounds of powder in it.

The Atlantic brings 205 bales of Sea Island cotton to Hiram Barney, Collector of the port of New York.

The following is a list of passengers by the Atlantic.—
Mrs Col Barton, Brooklyn: Mrs Col Lesseur, Pennsylvania;
H O Briggs, Est, Boston; Jas A Suydam, governmentagen:
Major Faulding, Paymaster U S A; J D Kavanah, Ass't Paymaster; A Puller, Brooklyn: A Ensuceandson, Beston; W R H Borden, Fall River, C H Davis, C P Bowditch, Beston; Mrs Bryant, Pa, Master Lesseur, Master Brown, Capt W H Daha, Lieut J K Schwirk, C Hagerty, Ben Gould, Lieut I R Gould, Gen Viele's atari Lieut Nelson, Hundredth, Pa; Lieut Miles, NH Third; J M Pierce, Boston; C P Birknell, Capt Hutchings, John Pidgeon, Acting Master; David Crocker, Class Reindeer, Thos Brewen, Esq. N Y; J McCarthy, J W Cohen, E R Halsey, Capt Gibs, Lieut Hill—and forty in the sterage.

deer, Thos Breuen, Esq. N.Y.; J. McCarthy, J. W. Cohen, E. R. Halsey, Capt Gibs, Leut Hill—and forty in the sterage. The following vessols were in port when the Atlantic sailed:—
Steamers Cabawba, Baker; McClellan, Wray; George's Creek, Mctt. Parkersburg, Hoffman: Potomac, John Eldridge; Locost Pount, French, Barks Fanny Elisler, Lodge: Maguella, Starkey. Brigs Empire, Crosby; Albert Addatts, Cozzens; C. H. Jordan, Grey; Clars, R. Miller, Blacer, J. M. Vaunce, Birds; Elizabeth English, English, Add. Endicott: Lewis Chester, Somers; S. E. Cullen, Cullen, Stow Flake, Dickerson; A. E. Martin, Robinson; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Presto, Hawkins, A Young, Young, Virgina Frice, Eldridge; E. Peck, Gardiner; A. M. Eldridge, Hewell, Ann Leavitt, D. S. Williams, Williams, ballanting for korne; United States, McCormack, Princess, Lowell, P. Esoyce, Lawis Davis, Bishop; John Gaymant, Ellis, F. P. Simpson, Chasse; M. Filmore, Brewster, J. M. Helmes; L. Audenried, Bartlett, E. G. Sawer, Dobin, Schrs. Hoffman; J. Randoinh, Wall; C.L. Vanderwood, Loper, Westover, Eldridge, R. B. Higgins, Nickerson; A. H. Manchester, Nickerson; M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, 18, C. L. Vander West, March, M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, 18, C. L. Vander West, March, M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, 18, C. L. Vander West, M. M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, 18, C. L. Vanderwood, March, M. L. Vanderwood, M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, 18, C. L. Vanderwood, March, M. L. Vanderwood, M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, 18, C. L. Vanderwood, M. M. March, P. L. Vanderwood, M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. P. March, P. L. Vanderwood, M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, 18, C. L. Vanderwood, M. Lena, Wilson; Enter Concily; J. P. March, P. L. Vanderwood, M. L. Vanderwood, M. M. March, M. L. Vanderwood, M. M Ester Concily: J. D. Meyers, Cobb. At Beaufort, S. C., shin Ellwood, Walter; revenue cutter yacht Henrietts, J. G. Bennett, Jr.; yachts Reindeer, Zouave, for West Indies; schr. John Andrews.

Arrival of More Cotton from Port Royal. from Port Royal, S. C., having a full cargo of cotton (5) bales) consigned to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.

LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE. - A new Irish drama, entitled "The Macarthy, or Peep o'Day," and bearing a close re-semblance to a piece called "Peep o'Day, or Savourneen Deelisk." which was brought out seme time ago in London, was produced with brilliant effect at this house last night, on which occasion Miss Laura Reene made her first appearance since her recent illness, in the character of Mary Kelly, and was rapturously received. The theatre was densely prowded and the new piece was a perfect success: but we are unable to enter into a detailed criticism at this ate hour. We will, however, say that the cast was well distributed and the mise en scene excellent. The acting was spirited and life-like, and we predict for the new

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Crew of the British Ship Fingal Sent Back to Norfork.

The City of Savannah Said to Be Abandoned.

Fourness Mounos Feb. 21, 1869. The crew of the British steamer Fingal, which ran the blockade of Savannah, mentioned in yesterday's depatch, was returned to Craney Island last night. No oat came out, however, to receive them, and they were rought back. They were carried over again this morn ng, and sent back to Norfolk.

Three flags of truce were sent out to day It is believed in Norfolk that the city of Savannah ha een abandoned by its inhabitants and occupied by our forces. This information is thought to be reliable, a

hough no particulars are ascertained. ailure, the latest information received is that two hundred men are at work on her, and that consider quantities of shot and shell are going on board of her. The intention of making an attempt to run the blockade has not been given up, and it was thought that she might make her appearance here within a week. Every preparation has been made and standing orders have been

given for her reception. Another French gunboat arrived here hat night. There are now four vessels of that nationality in the Roads.

The schooner Exertion, with ammunition, sailed for

Intterns yesterday. The steamboat Metamora, of New York, arrived this afternoon. She is to go to Washington

The new gunboat Pinola arrived and sailed yesterday The Fourth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Indiana regiments, which arrived here yesterday, were conveyed to Newport News to-day. Their destination is unknown but rumor speaks of an attack by General McLane, who has superseded General Magroder, and of an attack upon Norfolk. Both suppositions are probably incorrect More troops are expected here shortly, and large quanti

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21, 1862. Arrival at Baltimore of Two Hundred and Eighty Release Union Prisoners from Richmond-Meeting of the Rebe Congress—Startling Rumors as to the Views of Members of the Rebel Congress in Favor of the Southern States Re -Startling Rumors as to the Views of Members turning to Their Allegiance-Message of Jeff. Davis, &c. The steamer for Fortress Monroe this morning brought o this city 280 released Union prisoners. They left Rich Wednesday morning, and would have been here vesterday but for the dense fog which prevailed on the are members of those regiments which took part in the bat-tle of Ball's Bluff, on the 21st of October. The members of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, and of the other Massachusett's regiments captured in the same

may be expected to arrive here in a day or two. I conversed with a number of the members of Colone Baker's California brigade (so called, although the men were enlisted at Philadelphia) and learned from them many nteresting incidents of the battle in which that gallan officer was slain. Their accounts, however, throw no additional light upon that affair, nor do they differ, in any essential particular, from the accounts previously published in the HERALD.

Dr. Higginbotham, of Richmond-whose kind attention to our sick and wounded prisoners entitles him to the eternal gratitude of dozens of wives and mothers, the whose husbands, brothers and sons have been saved by his care-is much annoved and chagrined at the repeated in some of the Northern papers, to the effect that he is at heart a Union man. The Doctor desires that this statement be denied in the most emphatic manner He goes in for the Southern confederacy heart and soul What he did for our prisoners was on account of human

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War of the Con federate States, has issued an order for the release, on parole not to take up arms against the Confederate States, all the prisoners of war now at the South, amounting to three thousand five hundred.

ity alone.

The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on the 18th Vice President Stephens occupied the chair in the Senate R. M. T. Hunter was elected President of the Senate p^{r^2} The following Senators were absent:-The two from Alabama: Mr. Burnett, from Kentucky: Mr. Sims, of Louisiana, and Mr. Phelps, from Mississippi. All the other Senators were present. There was one vacancy from Georgia, in consequence of the fact that Mr. Toombs.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, was elected Speaker. There was a full House.

The Norfolk Day Book states that the citizens of Savan nah, Mobile, Charleston and New Orleans are all under arms and well drilled; and calls upon the people of Nor folk to fly to arms without any exception or excess, on pain of seeing not only that city, but Portsmouth and Gosport also, laid in ashes. It is asserted on the other hand, on seemingly good authority, that no apprehensions tever as to the safety of Norfolk and of the Navy Vard, exist in the minds of General Huger and his officers, who, of course, know best what the capabilities of the city for defence are. The most important item of intelligence by this arrival

is that which relates to the views entertained by the members of the Confederate Congress, now in session, on the subject of the future conduct of the war. It is feared at Richmond that there are several members of the at Richmond that there are several members of the House of Representatives, and one or two Senators, who are in favor of putting a stop to the war, and of taking such measures as will result in the return of the States to their allegiance. These views were entertained by them before the loss of Fort Bonelson, and that event will, of course, strengthen their convictions, and may also bring other members over to their way of thinking. They have secured the co-operation of one of the Richmond editors to a certain extent, and a couple of articles will soon appear in one of the Richmond papers intended to feel the public pulse in regard to these starting views (as they will appear at the South). While these facts exist, its due to truth to say that a large majority of both houses of the rebel Congress are still in clined to carry on the war, even in the face of their recent reverses, and of the still more discouraging fact that they can no longer depend on foreign aid, but will have to tight their battles alone and unassisted. Some inkings of the forthcoming message of Jeff. Davis, to be delivered to-morrow, have got out among the quidment of Richmond. It was understood that it would not attempt to underrate the severe losses at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, but would use those facts as arguments to prove the military power of the North, and the determination of the Union government to reduce the South to subjection, and would urge the Southern people to remewed efforts to defeat the Union armies.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 19th has an editorial article on the gloomy aspect of affairs at the South, in which it says:— 'The fulness of the direct wrath of the North is directed against us. Have we prepared to resist the tide of invasion.' The campaign before us will be witnessed House of Representatives, and one or two Senators, who are in favor of putting a stop to the war, and of taking such measures as will result in the return of the

says.—'The fulness of the directal wrath of the North is directed against us. Have we prepared to resist the tide of invasion? The campaign before us will be witnessed in trembling silence by the governing powers of the world. The North has stayed the judgment of England and France by sure promises of the restoration of the old Union. Is our army sufficient? Let the call be sounded

above Board held a special meeting Thursday evening at Fireman's Hall, Chief Engineer John Decker in the chair. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meet ings, and the collection of fines and dues, the resignation of Assistant Engineer Thomas Rows was accepted. A motion was made to petition the Common Council to grant two additional Assistant Engineers, which was laid over. W.R. Chambers, of Twenty-two Hose, offered a resolution that an election for Assistant Engineers be held throughout the Department on the 24th day of February, between the hours of seven and nine P. M., and that the returns be handed to the canvassers between the hours of nine and twelve the same evening, which was adopted. The Chair appointed as canvassers Messrs. Jones, Masterson and Stephens. On motion, the Board went into an informal meeting to place in nomination candidates for Assistant Engineers. Mr. James Hays being called to the chair, some twenty-eight candidates were named, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:—John Banich, Elijah Kingaland, Stephen Mitchell, George Alker, Wm. Hackett, George Ruch, Daniel Donavan, John Brice, T. L. West, and Peter Cornell, all members of the present Board of Engineers; also J. S. Craft, James Masterson, Caleb Seers, Thomas E. Walker, Wm. Lamb, James Kelly, John Hammill, Geo. McGrath, Eli Bates, Henry Jawis, J. L. Peasley, James Long, B. Kenny and T. C. Brown. grant two additional Assistant Engineers, which was laid

Arrest of Secessionists in Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22, 1862. The Canadian mails for the Jura will be detained tweny-four hours. The Jura consequently will not leave for verpool until Sunday afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1862 S. S. Wills, the publisher, and Thomas S. Piggott, edito the notorious rebel sheet The South, were arrested Jealerday morning and taken to Fort McHoury.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCHES 'TO-DAY.
"The great Calamities and R wolu tions about 1864 '69 anying the Return of Christ," is the subject of a discourse by the Rev. M. Baxter, in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth street, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Ferris will preach to the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, Fifth avenue corner of Twenty-first street, this evening, at half-pas

The First Anniversary of the Christian Alliance occurs his evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street. Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Eells, Rev. Dr. Gillette and Rev Mr. Goss. Report by the Treasurer, Charles Place, Esq. Preaching by the Alliance, also, at Barnum's Museum, as usual, at half-past seven o'clock.

In the State street Congregational church, State street near Hoyt, Brooklyn, preaching to-day, by the pastor Rev. Newton Heston, at half-past ten in the forence Subject—" Agencies Employed in Promoting Revivals in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, "The Prodigal"

In St. Ann's church, Rev. Thomas Gallag services as usual, with the voice, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, half-past seven in the afternoon, and in the sign language at three o'clock in the afternoon. The rector will preach in the morning, and the Reverend F. C. Ewer in the evening.

is streets, the Rev. Dr. Price will read, this morning Washington's Farewell Address. Services comm

In the Murray Hill Baptist church, Thirty-fifth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and at half-past seven in the evening Rev. S. A. Corey will preach.

In the Second street Universalist church, Eleventh street and Second avenue, Rev. G. P. Flanders will preach this evening the first of three discourses on the "Futur Fate of Murderous Suicides." Services at a quarter be fore eleven o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

In the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Rev. William Alvin Bart.

Cost," this evening. Services at half-past ten in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth venue, services at half-past ten o'clock in the morning the pastor, will preach morning and evening.

In the Hedding Methodist Episcopal church, East Seventcenth streat, north side, between First and Second

avenues, pear Stuyvesant Park, Dr. Abel Stevens, pastor. will preach this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the second of the course "On Prayer," and in the evening, at seven o'clock. In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of

Waverley place, the Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach this even half-past three in the afternoon and at half-past seven in Miss Emma Hardings will lecture for the last time in

this city, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and at half-past seven this evening. Subjects-Morning, "Mystery;" evening, "The Reformers Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will hold a Matinee Conversa

tionale at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, on the subject of "Spiritual ism." in which she will reply to and expound question from the audience. At half past seven o'clock in the evening she will discourse on "Direct Taxation-Its Fruits.

At the Bleecker street Universalist church, Rev. Moses Ballou will consider the parable of the "Prodigal Son," this evening. Morning services also at half-past ten

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG .- Roy. E. G. Brooks will give the next discourse of this series at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues this afternoon, at three o'clock. Subject-"Habits. Sermon in the morning, at half-past ten o'clock, suggested by the Birthday of Washington In the Broadway Presbyterian chapel, near Forty-fifth

street, Rev. L. H. Van Doren minister, preaching at half, past ten o'clock A. M. "Come to Christ;" at three P. M. "Elijah, God's Prophet: by the World Rejected, by Headen Accepted." At. half-past seven o'clock, disc by Rev. Mancius H. Hutton, son of Rev. Dr. Hutton. At the Laight street church, corner of Variek streets, Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach this morn ing upon "The Joyful Result," and in the evening upon "The Jailer's Question " Baptism at the close of the morning sermon.

A public meeting is to be held this evening, in the Re formed Dutch church, Harrison street, Brooklyn, Rev N. E. Smith paster, in aid of the movement of the Board of Publication for supplying religious reading to the army. The services will commence at half-past seven o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Porter, Col. Hayward, from the Army of the

City Intelligence.

TROUBLES OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILSOAD COMPANY .-In reference to the public complaints made against the conductors of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, the superin endent makes the statement that the company has no ver sold one cent's worth of specie. The reason that the conductors have been instructed to receive the fares in specie, is that it is frequently very difficult for th to find change for the various denominations of bills that says, sometimes occurred that in consequence of the

says, sometimes occurred that in consequence of the conductors being without change for bills of from one to five doilars, passengers have been allowed to ride free, and the report made to the company; but this, he thinks, is a system that might be very injuriously extended. The company has therefore been compelled to make a rule that the conductors shall not receive bills of more than one fars. The Superintendent adds that one-third of the fares are paid in copper, which the public refuse to take in exchange for their notes.

The gentleman who reported the case which occurred on car No. 27 of the Eighth Avenue Railroad last Monday evening, for the Highan, has read the statement of the Superintendent given above. He thinks it deals too much in generalities. The Superintendent does not explain why the conductor of that car refused to change a perfectly good current one dollar bill: why he attempted to, and would have, put the man who tendered it out on the way in the midst of a furious storm had not a gentleman given the change to him, or by what authority the conductor asserted that the company meed not make change for any bill if they did not wish." The Superintendent leaves it to be interred that five dollar bills are frequently offered by passengers. The reporter has travelled over the greater part of the Eighth Avenue Rail. red by passengers. The reporter he greater part of the Eighth Avenue frequently offered by passengers. The reporter has travelled over the greater part of the Eighth Avenue Railroad four times—twice down and twice up—every day. Sunday included, for about five years, and he newer saw a five dollar bill offered to a conductor but twice. In each instance the person so offending was put from the car instead of enjoying a free ride. The conductors must of course examine the bills presented to them; but our informant thinks that they are legally bound to carry a reasonable amount of change, and make it freely for bona fide bills of not very great amount to passengers. The people have given valuable privileges to these city railroad companies, and our reporter thinks that the Superintendent, in his sphere, has undertaken to look after their accommodation in return for his own profit and gain. The difficulty of making change and the sale of silver can be at once remedied by the public or the company. Let the public not offer either bills or silver in these cars, but pay all their fares in copper; or let the company issue, to regular travellers, tickets, each of the value of a ride, so that they can be purchased in quantity by, or handed as fractional parts of a dollar to, passengers. Which will commence the reform, the public or the company?

First in White Stream.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday) morning a fire broke out in the four story

yesterday) morning a fire broke out in the four story brick building in the rear of No. 38 White street, and owned by the estate of William Adams. The fre when first seen, was on the first floor, and soon spread to the upper stories. The firemen were promptly at the premises and at work, but notwithstanding their oxertions the entire building, and also the rear part of the front building, were destroyed before the flames were extinguished. Jones & Co. estimate their loss at about \$12,000; insured for \$23,000, in the following insurance companies: viz.—Astor, \$2,500. Mercantile, \$2,500, National, \$3,500; New York Equitable, \$2,500; New Amsterdam, \$3,500; North America, \$2,500 Home, \$5,000—Total \$23,000. The third floor of the rear building was occupied by Richard H. Trested, silver plater, loss about \$700, insured for \$500. Mr. Blume, manufacturer of tassels, on the fourth floor, rear room of the front building, lost nearly all his property. Loss about \$500. no insurance. The stock of Kendregin & McLaughlin, silver platers, on the fourth floor, was also slightly damaged. Adams & Kidney, silver platers, had their tools and machinery damaged by water to the amount of about \$100. Insured for \$900 in the Lorillard lasurance Company. The buildings, front and rear, belong to the sured for \$8,000 in the Lorillard and Republic Fire Insurance Companies. when first seen, was on the first floor, and soon spread to

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH STREET.-Two Houses BURNED TO DEATH. - About one o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out at No. 340 East Twelfth street, in a f, Solvand stables, complet by John Reynolds. Insulance on feed \$600, in Rutger's Insurance Company. One horse, valued at \$250, burned to death, also a cow, work \$25, light wagen and harness, valued at \$75; no in surance. Another herse, valued at \$45, belonging to Francis Werner, was burned to death, together with war on and harness, valued at \$50; no insurance. The building belongs to J. W. Seedles, it is damaged about \$600. Cause of fire unknown in version.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Two Days Later Intelligence from Europe.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION IN PARLIAMENT

England Cannot Acknowledge the Confederate States Until their Position is More Clearly Determined.

Official Communications Respecting the Tuscarora and Nashville.

&c.,

HALIPAX, Feb. 22, 1862 The steamship Ningara, from Liverpool on the 8th, via stown on the 9th instant, arrived here at nine clock this evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Niagara has forty passengers for Boston, but no specie for that city. For Halifax she has £50,000 in

The Niagara reports passing the steamship Arabia, fo Liverpool, on the 9th instant. Six sets of Parliamentary papers concerning the cirtle war in America had been laid before the British Parlia-

Not less than forty-five official commun about the federal gunboat Tuscarors and the rebel

Among the interesting official corres before Parliament was the declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern Commissioners that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further

ctiations more clearly determined their position Mr. Gregory, in the House of Commons, had de he blockade of the Southern ports as a paper one

The Sumter was detained at Gibraltar from a diffi Cotton was buoyant and firmer.
Breadstuffs had a downward tendency Provisions were still declining.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries. KENTUCKY-EXTRA CLASS 37—Feb. 22, 1862. 45, 7, 31, 55, 71, 60, 12, 28, 49, 57, 41, 30, 56, 64, 2. 37, 49, 9, 22, 46, 75, 73, 17, 8, 59, 44, 16. Freulars sent by addressing

Consols 92% a 93 for money.

Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentuski Official Drawings or Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Kentucky, Extra Class 89—Feb. 22,11832.

39, 30, 26, 4, 44, 66, 49, 72, 36, 57, 24, 9, 21,

Kentucky, Class 90—Feb. 22, 1863.

56, 54, 48, 58, 24, 18, 59, 17, 28, 65, 57, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & OO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lots. Information given.

WM. LOCKER, 23 Pine street, up stairs, room No. 5.

Silk Handkerchiefs-At Wholesale.
BAILEY & SOUTHARD. At Jeffers', No. 573 Broadway, Ladies' Balmorals, \$2 and \$2 50; misses', \$1.75 and \$1.50; children's, \$1.37 and \$1.25. A New and Delicious Article.-Extra

reimed maple sugar Syrup, manufactured by the New York Steam Syrup Reimery, and may be found at all the first class groceries. Wherever it is used, it has given centre satisfac-tion. General depot, HENRY KEATOR & CO., 572 Broad The Leading Stitches Made by Sewing machines are the GROVER & BAKER Stitch and the Shuttle Stitch. Purchasers should test both, at 455 Broadway.

A Pure Tobacco.-Yellow Bank Tobacco es, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and a sale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and

Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the World. Harmless, rehable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-plied at BATCHELOR'S Wig factory, 16 Bond street

Cristadoro's Hair Dyc. Preservative and Wiga.—The best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Glorious Triumph .- Mrs. S. A. Allen is daily receiving testimontals as to the wonderful virtues of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They have no equals, and a guarantee goes with every bottle. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, near Fulton.

Millions of Children Saved from an arly grave by using Mrs. WINSLOW'S Southing Syrup. It was immediate rest from pain, corrects acality of the councel, regulates the lowels and largicoutes the system.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Ele-vator—a superior article. No. 2 Vosey street, Aster House, opposite the church.

Chills and Fever can only be effectually cured by HoLLOWAY'S Pills. They act directly on the Liver and contain no minerals.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1862. The day was observed as a holiday in Wall street, and but few offices were open, and little or no business done.

The outside demands for first class bonds con tinues active, though they are all selling at a very high price. New York Central 6's are selling at 98. Hudson firsts 107, Harlem firsts 101, Michigan Central firsts 102, Illinois Centrals 94, Erie thirds 97 (the firsts and seconds are at a premium). Rock Island bonds par, and so on throughout the list. The only really first class bonds which are still at a tempting price are the Michigan Southern sinking funds, which can be bought at about 88 to 90, and are as sound a security as any of their class. The business in railway shares vesterday was very large indeed; but, as heretofore, the only buyers were the jobbers of the street and the board: the commission brokers had very little part in the day's traffic. The bull party must have increased their line several thousand shares yesterday; they are now supposed to hold from sixty to seventy-five thousand shares of stock, the whole of which will presently come into the market for sale. We cannot learn that the amount of stock taken out of the street by investors bears any proportion to the stock sent into the street by real holders, abroad and at home, who are taking advantage of the present remarkable advance to turn their property into money. It follows as a natural inference that parties who have money to invest in stocks will consult their own interest by waiting a few days before they effect purchases, while real holders who are disposed to make money by a little "flyer" will not risk much by letting the street have their stocks. The bulls at the board have been thrown off their balance by the recent victories; when they come to examine their interest account they will be only too ready to share their load with any one who wants to buy, at much more moderate prices than those now ruling. With the exception of the New York Central, and perhaps the Galena, there is not a railroad on the stock list which is certain of earning 3 per cent for its stock during the year 1862, and not a few among them, as sad experience proves, will find them selves, in February, 1863, with their floating debt increased, and their finances more embarrassed than

The market yesterday closed steady, the following being the last quotations: - United States 6's, registered, 1881, 90% a 91; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 90% a 9014; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 81 a 811/4; Indiana 5's. 76; Virginia 6's, 623/4 a 63; Tennessee 6's, 61 a 613/3 North Carolina 6's, 73 a 73; Missouri 6's, 531/4 a 5314; Pacific Mail, 9314 a 9314; New York Central 84 a 841/4: Erie, 341/4 a 35; do. preferred, 581/4 a 53%: Hudson River, 371/4 a 37%; Harlem, 12,5/4 a 12%; do. preferred, 30 a 3014; Reading, 4314, a 44; Michigan Central, 541/2 a 543/4; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 231/4 a 24; do. guaranteed, 46 a 46%; Panama, 121; Illinois Central, 65 a 65%; 46 a 46½; Panama, 121; Illinois Central, 65 a 65½; Galena and Chicago, 69 a 70; Cleveland rand Toledo, 45% a 46; Chicago and Rock Island, 55½ a 56; Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, 64 a 6½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 20 a 21; Cleve and, Columbus and Cincinnati, 108½ a 110; New York Central 7°s of 1876, 103 a 105; Erie third mortgage bonds, 96 a 97; Michigan Central 8°s, fir 4 mortgage, 101½ a 102; Illinois Central 1004, 7°s, 93½ a 94; gold, 103½ a 103½.